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'VARSITY GLEE CLUB 1911-1912

Top row: Messrs. McVeigh, Ormsby, Hamilton, Mgr., Waldman, Norris.
2nd row: Messrs. Gilbert, Hawes, Hoggitt, Brungardt, Rademacher, Laird, Hoffman.
3rd row: Messrs. Manning, Meyers, Lintz, Schwedhelm, Maguire, Byrne, Hoffman, Aldrich.
4th row: Messrs. Fritz, Malm, Proucha, Munsil, Follmann, Keyser, Rosenblum, Solomon.
5th row: Messrs. Hemenway, O'Neil, Harrington, Kersey (Leader), McMahon, Wells, Vitamous, Loomis.

THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

*John W. Meehan, A. M., M. D.

THE MEDICAL CORPS of the Army is, strange to say, an arm of the service about which little is known in private life. It has passed through a century of struggle against prejudice and interference, yet its efforts have apparently been unworthy of the recorder's pen. It seems strange that History, who crowns the fearless General with never-fading laurels, should so completely neglect those men, who labored to save the hero's victims and stay the hand of death. Their work was performed without show or glamour, in the rage of battle and the stillness of night, with little assistance or reward from the nation which they served.

Even in early days, when the Army Surgeon's work was crude and barbarous, it seems impossible that his indispensable assistance was not realized; yet he has been forced at all times to enter his task hampered by poor equipment and lack of encouragement. When peace reigned he was offered little opportunity for improvement, and when called upon in war, his best was but a mediocre service, which brought him little commendation when successful, and unmerited censure for poor results.

That the doctor's relation to the service is one of vital importance needs little verification, though it is too often overlooked. The efficiency of an army depends primarily, on the physical perfection of its individuals as recruits, and later, as full fledged soldiers in garrison and field. It is the surgeon who must choose the men, regulate their food,

*Creighton College of Medicine, 1908; 1st Lieutenant Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army.

habits and living, and maintain a standard of health. He must also be prepared, with the advent of volunteers, to control disease, instruct the ignorant, and baffle the scourges of camp and battlefield. The performance of these duties requires ability, special training, authority and adequate equipment. That some of these qualifications were lacking in the past is no fault of the Corps itself; that they may all be found in our day, is due to the untiring perseverance of the able and energetic men in charge of its affairs.

Before dwelling on the present medical organization, a brief review of its early history may prove of some interest. Like all arms of the service, its past is closely related to the nation's various wars. If we express its life by a line, we find, at the beginning of each conflict an abrupt rise, which is sustained till peace supervenes. However, while all other departments of the Army show a steady rise, even with the close of war, the medical drops at once to its old level, and practically remains there, until the next struggle. To account for this, many things might be considered. In all probability medical men of the past were as little inclined to unite in asserting their wants and rights as they are today. Furthermore, the Government offered so little inducement to remain in the service, that, with the stimulus of patriotism removed, the doctor at once reverted to civil life, and the earning of his daily bread.

Previous to 1775, the army depended on barber surgeons, whose position and rank, and perhaps services, were about on a par with those of a company barber of today. They were subject to the abuse and chastisement of both officer and private. There was no organization and no director. Each Colonel chose surgeons for his own regiments, and the result was a constant series of wranglings, with a corresponding extreme of inefficiency and dissatisfaction.

In 1775, the Colonial Congress established a depart-

ment, electing Benjamin Church of Boston to the position of Director-General, with a salary of $120.00 per month. Under him were a chief physician, four surgeons, twenty assistants, and one nurse for every ten patients. The surgeons received $40.00, the assistants $20.00 and the nurse $2.00 a month.

Dr. Church was deposed in a few months, for treasonable conduct, and was succeeded by John Morgan of Philadelphia. As the war extended the number of surgeons increased, and several eminent men entered the field. In spite of Dr. Morgan's strenuous endeavor to induce harmony and concerted action, his efforts were unavailable, and numerous complaints filed with Congress brought about his dismissal from office. In April, 1777, the Department was reorganized, along lines similar to those of the British Army. Northern and Southern Districts were established with Deputies in charge, and Dr. Shippen was appointed Director. The duties of the Surgeons as laid down by Congress at this time were to "superintend the practice of physic and surgery, in all hospitals of the Districts." As to the practical application of this rule, we surmise that the practice of physic occupied more attention, and produced better results, than that of surgery.

With the close of the Revolution the Army dwindled to a handful, in fact the highest ranking officer was a Captain, all able-bodied men being naturally desirous of furthering the country's industries and bettering their own fortunes. The Medical Department, being rather weak at best, dwindled to some half dozen men, appointed to care for a few companies who guarded the frontier.

In 1813 another reorganization took place. A Surgeon-General was appointed, with an Apothecary-General as his assistant, and the Corps was divided into hospital and regimental surgeons. Five years later Surgeon-General Lowell prepared the first annual report for the Secretary of War. Dr. Lowell during his eighteen years of office established

a set of rules for the Department, and the first symptoms of united action began to appear. His successor, Thomas Lawson, who in all, saw fifty years of military service, secured for the Army Doctor an honorable rank, and thereby eliminated the most objectionable feature of the service previous to that day.

In 1849, the standard of admission to the Corps was raised; the new requirements being a knowledge of Latin, physics, practical anatomy and experience, either in hospital or private practice. The following year saw the Department formally represented, for the first time, at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association.

The next event in Military Medicine, and probably the greatest of its career, is the War of the Rebellion. Herein we find the largest armies ever gathered in the New Republic, and a hurriedly formed Medical Corps, untrained and unequipped, to care for their physical condition. We read of dead and dying, lying for days on the battlefield, of sick and wounded by the hundreds, lacking care and attention, and all because the Surgeon, with no enlisted men at his command, and no authority to secure them, had only his own two hands to aid him in the work of succor. This condition existed in spite of frantic appeals from all quarters, and the untiring efforts of Surgeon General Hammond to secure aid from Washington. In 1862 Jonathan Letterman reported to General McClellan as Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac. He found it burdened with sick and disabled men, and with little or no medical supplies and equipment. Without hestitation he plunged into the chaos, and in one month had brought order out of extreme confusion. With the consent of General McClellan, he then equipped an ambulance Corps from the ranks, and had them and the transportation of supplies placed entirely in the Surgeon's hands. This, the most effective move in the history of Military Medicine, was done without orders from Washington, and wisely so, considering the previous

assistance received from that source. A uniform was adopted, a drill prescribed and a division field hospital established. This system of Major Letterman gave the Army of the Potomac the most efficient medical organization in the military world. The plan was soon adopted by the other divisions of the Army, and has since spread to all civilized countries. The splendid work of this medical organization is faithfully recorded in the exhaustive volumes of the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion," now cherished in the Surgeon General's library. It might be mentioned here that the men whose industry and genius secured these results, had all this time, received the rank and pay of Majors. The Surgeon General, wishing to show some appreciation for their great work, recommended that the Medical Directors under McClellan and Halleck be given at least the temporary rank of Colonel, and received the following reply from the War Department: "Refused, unless it can be shown that the skill and efficiency of Surgeons are increased by an increase of rank and pay."

A slight knowledge of the work performed by the Medical Department may be gained from the following record: The money disbursed amounted to over $47,000,000; 1,057,423 were cared for in general hospitals alone; 115 surgeons were wounded on the battlefield, of whom 42 died, and 285 succumbed to disease.

Letterman's great organization, sad to relate, disappeared at the close of war. The Medical Department was neglected by Congress, and excepting the retention of a few hospital stewards, reverted to its former system, of using as nurses men detailed for brief periods from the ranks. This deplorable condition prevailed till 1887, when a Hospital Corps was established consisting of privates and noncommissioned officers. A systematic training was initiated, and the Surgeon was relieved of the constant worry, brought on by the ignorance of an unskilled hospital personnel.

In 1892 the Army Medical School was established in Washington, for the special training of young doctors about to enter the service. This important step gave the Department an opportunity to choose its officers before launching them in the service, and to send men to the various posts, well versed in the peculiar demands of miltary medicine.

The opening of hostilities with Spain found the Medical Corps equipped to care for about 20,000 men, and an army of 250,000 was mobilized. Volunteer regiments brought surgeons, who though capable men, were unused to the new conditions. Practical hygiene was lacking; typhoid ran rampant, and a sorry blot was made on the medical history of the Army.

The salutary lessons of this war, unlike those of previous years, were immediately applied, and the War Department realizing the indispensability of an efficient medical organization, is gradually bringing it to a fairly adequate standard.

As it exists today the Department consists of the Medical Corps, the Reserve Corps, the Dental Corps, and the Hospital and Nurse Corps; to which may be added the few contract surgeons still employed.

The Medical Corps, to which we will confine our remarks, consists of one Surgeon General with rank of Brigadier General; fourteen colonels, twenty-four lieutenant colonels, one hundred and five majors and three hundred captains or first lieutenants. The rank, pay and allowances are the same as for the corresponding grades in the cavalry service. In general, the surgeon's duties, excluding those of administration, are similar to those of a civil doctor, except in this, that the army surgeon is devoting his greatest efforts to prophylactic medicine, and in this he sets an example of progress and energy, which his brother in civil life is coming to by slow degrees. His duties relate to sanitation of camp and post; securing suitable water and waste disposal; the physical examination of officers and enlisted

men; care of sick and wounded; recruiting of hospital and nurse corps; the management and control of military hospitals and the furnishing of medical and hospital supplies.

Professional work is, for the most part, conducted in well equipped General Hospitals or in the smaller ones of posts. The former are large modern establishments maintained for the treatment of special diseases, and are in charge of men particularly adept in surgery and internal medicine. They are located at accessible points in Washington, San Francisco, Manila, Hot Springs, Ark., and Fort Bayard, N. M. In addition to these, every permanent post has its up-to-date hospital, where two or more surgeons are on duty.

The senior Medical Officers are nearly all men who saw service in the Spanish-American war and remained in the Corps. Subsequent vacancies are filled from the younger doctors of the day. To enter the service a man must be under thirty years of age and over twenty-two, a graduate of a reputable medical school, and have had one year's experience in a hospital or private practice. If his application is favorably acted upon by the Adjutant General, he is ordered to report for examination, and if he passes, receives a commission as First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. He may then accept active service if he so desires. On October 1st he reports to the President of the Army Medical School at Washington for an eight month's course of instruction. The work here is a special preparation for his new field of labor. It is practically a post-graduate course in laboratory study, under men of international reputation, together with instruction pertaining to the duties of an officer. The course is one that could hardly be duplicated in any medical school of today, and equips the surgeon for special work at home and in the tropics.

The aim of the Department is to produce experts in every branch of medicine and surgery, so that no one con-

nected with the service can secure better treatment in civil life. That success is being attained in this line is shown by the intimate relation which the army surgeon bears to progressive medicine of the past two decades. Through his work in yellow fever, malaria and other tropical diseases, Panama and the Philippines have been freed from the stranger's most dreaded foes. He has also demonstrated for the first time in the world's history that large bodies of men can be concentrated under adverse conditions of climate and environment without a single case of typhoid appearing. Men engaged in this line of work and, in fact, all who show special adaptability for any particular branch of medicine, are given every opportunity for study and development.

As a recompense for his service the army surgeon is working in a field both interesting and pleasant. He is spared the many disagreeable and unsatisfactory features of general practice, while at the same time receiving in pay and allowances a financial return equivalent to, if not greater, than that of the average practitioner. His rank in the service carries with it a social position of which he has ample time to take advantage. He is furnished the opportunity and means of keeping abreast with the advance of his profession and is expected to do so, as nothing new in medicine or surgery escapes the Medical Department and, if proven practical, the newest is at once adopted.

In conclusion, let us hope that our brief description has served the purpose of conveying a little knowledge to some who may be entirely ignorant of its work and purpose. To adequately treat of so great an organization in its history and scope would require hundreds of pages and a time allowance far beyond the reach of a student at the Army Medical School.

THE TRAINED LAWYER.

*PAUL L. MARTIN, A. M., LL. B.

MAXIMS and proverbs are often unsafe guides, for they are apt to be expressions of half-truths, but they are not, on that account, to be ignored, else we should lose the benefit of whatever wisdom they contain. The phrase *Vox populi vox Dei,* however handy for the demagogue, does not express an infallible principle of government, even in a pure democracy, for majorities are often mistaken; but we should be foolish, indeed, no matter what our form of government, if we failed to heed public opinion.

Deplore it as we may, explain it as we will, we must admit that there is widespread popular dissatisfaction with law and lawyers; the profession has lost its old time supremacy, its quibbles and delays are proverbial, its processes are tedious, expensive and uncertain, and at the bar of public opinion the lawyer stands condemned. However, he may well demand a hearing before sentence of extinction is passed upon him, and may insist that the fickle public, all too prone to look for a scapegoat, has unloaded upon him an odium which he does not deserve.

The whirligig of time brings many changes, and prominence today is no guarantee of prominence tomorrow, success today no assurance of success tomorrow. Within the narrow limits of earlier times when education was less widespread and the educated man therefore the more noteworthy, when the three R's constituted the curriculum and

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*A. B., Creighton, 1900; A. M., 1905; LL. B., Harvard University, 1905. Dean Creighton College of Law, Professor of Contracts and Conflicts. First one-half of paper read before the Nebraska State Bar Association at Lincoln, on December 29, 1911.

the three "learned" professions represented the acme of intellectual effort, when trade and finance, for lack of our modern means of quick communication and transportation, must be satisfied with little triumphs, the lawyer was inevitably one of the big men of his community, the "guide, philosopher and friend" of the grown-ups and the marvel of the tiny tots, of whom it might well have been said:

"And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew."

But with the advent of modern inventions, and the gradual widening of the intellectual horizon, the three R's and the three "learned" professions lost their supremacy, and were forced to do battle with lusty competitors, rushing in from every side, insistent upon recognition as equals, if not superiors. Life became inextricably complex, its problems multiplied, its demands broadened and the task of maintaining justice became Herculean. The old machinery of the law was no longer adequate, and a readjustment became imperative. Today this readjustment is still in progress, and only time can tell the outcome, but it goes without saying that the lawyer's contribution to the solution of present day problems will depend, in large part, upon his training.

We live and move and have our being in an atmosphere of law, and none but the anarchist would even suggest the possibility of organized society without law. So general is the recognition of this fact that theories and vagaries, often fantastical in the extreme, are sought to be foisted upon the public through the medium of laws made by our legislatures, and well meaning people not infrequently ask the state, through its statutes, to usurp the position of the church and enforce merely moral obligations. Journalists, statesmen and political economists may theorize to their hearts' content, but let them reach the point where their schemes are to be put into practice, and their common resort is to the law. Little wonder, then, that law and law-

yers are often condemned for the follies of fanciful reformers whose chimerical schemes deserve an odium which is unfortunately visited upon the innocent agents rather than upon the responsible authors. But this fact only emphasizes the necessity of sound training for those who make our laws, and particularly for those lawyers who serve as members of the legislature.

The task of the judge on the bench, no less than that of the advocates contending before him, is frequently complicated by the dishonesty, forgetfulness or stupidity of parties and witnesses who somehow escape the popular condemnation they deserve, and public indignation on account of the miscarriage of justice is visited upon the law and its votaries. Mistakes of court and counsel, sometimes unavoidable, sometimes due to sheer ignorance, further complicate the situation and emphasize the truth that whether as legislator, advocate, counsellor or judge, the lawyer of today should be satisfied with nothing less than the highest attainable grade of training. This training falls naturally into four divisions, which we may designate as Preliminary, Theoretical, Practical and Ethical.

Speaking of the importance of better preliminary training antecedent to the study of law, the American Bar Association's Committee on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar said, in its report for 1907 (Proceedings A. B. A., 1907, p. 520):

"It ought to be the ambition of the Bar of the United States, if it has lost its influence and prestige, to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent any further decline in its influence and to regain the prestige which it once possessed. In order to accomplish this it is essential that the standard of legal education be advanced, as has been the case in the other professions as well as in the education of the people. This Association may not safely disregard the opinion of Mr. Justice Brewer in 1905, when he declared:

" 'If our profession is to maintain its prominence, if it is going to continue the great profession, that which leads and directs the movements of society, a longer course of preparatory study must be required. A better education is the great need and the most important reform. That which I wish alone to emphasize is the need of securing in some way to everyone admitted to practice the benefit of a preparation therefor far surpassing that which most young lawyers now enjoy.'

"It was said by Locke, that of the men we meet, nine parts often are what they are—good or bad, useful or not —by their education. That is emphatically true of the class to which we belong. Mr. Justice Brewer once said to this Association: 'There is no place anywhere on the face of the earth for a cheap lawyer.' The statement may well be changed so as to read: 'There is no place anywhere on the face of the earth for an uneducated lawyer.' That is what he meant, for he told us at the same time that a higher education was the great need of the profession. The uneducated lawyer is always a cheap lawyer, although in the end always dear both to his clients and to the public. A self-respecting profession must always be concerned as to the education of its members.

"In the past twenty years great progress has been made in elevating the standards of legal education in the United States. Many one-year schools have been changed into two-year schools and the two-year schools into three-year schools. Many schools which had no entrance requirements then now require their students to have had a high school course, and some few are already demanding more than that. Many State Boards of Law Examiners have been established and the Bar examinations have been made more nearly what they should be. Yet much still remains to be accomplished."

This Committee also reported that more than a high school education should be required for admission, and

quoted with approval the following extract from the report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1892 (Proceedings A. B. A., 1892, p. 523):

"Admission to the Bar in all continental countries of Europe is obtained through the universities which are professional schools for the four learned professions—theology, medicine, law and philosophy. * * While in England and America the erroneous idea is still predominant that a collegiate education need not necessarily precede professional study, in continental Europe it is made a *conditio sine qua non.*"

Whether the recommendation of the Commissioner and the Committee should be immediately accepted is much disputed. It is true that the American Bar Association in 1907 adopted a resolution recommending that the law schools should require from their matriculates completion of two years of college work, but this recommendation has not been generally followed.

Judge Frank M. Danaher, who was for fifteen years a member of the National State Board of Law Examiners and assisted during that time in the examination of twenty thousand applicants, said, in a paper which he read in 1909 before the American Bar Association's section on Legal Education (Proceedings A. B. A., 1909, p. 785):

"Primarily, no person should be allowed to begin the study of the law unless he has at least a high school education, or its equivalent, as defined by state educational authority. Our experience is that a high school educational requirement is high enough and practically sufficient, and the extreme limit of what we can get. An examination of our records shows that there is very little, if any, difference in the percentage of high school graduates and collegiates. We cannot make the profession an aristocracy, nor keep therefrom the many ambitious young men who seek its fatuous wealth and fame, and to ask for more than the high school requirement would be to raise a genuine opposition

to all rules and a clamor which would prevent the getting of even that concession. We lay particular stress upon the condition that the educational requirement should be possessed prior to the commencement of the study of law. One reason is that a student cannot divide his time and attention between his work in obtaining his pre-educational conditions and his law studies. One must of necessity give way to the other, with the practical result that the law work will be neglected until the educational condition is worked off, to the general demoralization of the student, who will come to his examinations unprepared and illy-fitted to enter upon the practice of his profession. We assume as admitted the necessity of some pre-educational qualification. In addition it has this practical merit—it will be a discourager and will prevent many uneducated and inefficient persons from beginning the study of law. The time and effort required to obtain after eighteen years of age a high school education, or its equivalent, will be almost prohibitive, and will certainly decrease the number of applicants and thus render competition at the Bar less deadly, tend to make the profession reasonably safe and sure as a means of livelihood, make it more honest and improve its conditions and general morale.''

In his report for the year 1909 the New York Commissioner of Education says:

''In January, 1909, the New York State Bar Association appointed a committee of three to consider the recommendations of the American Bar Association relative to legal education.

''The second resolution recommends 'The adoption of a rule making it a necessary condition of admission to the bar that the candidate shall have an education equivalent at least to that required for graduation from a high school.'

''The third resolution states that in approving a high school education as a minimum requirement in general education the 'association entertains the opinion that the in-

terests of the profession and of the State would be promoted if all the candidates for admission to the bar should be required to have an education equivalent to at least two years of a college course.' This third resolution plainly commits the American Bar Association to the fourth principle of the National Association of State Universities in their attempt to define the Standard American University.

"Commenting on the good to come from the adoption of resolution two, the State Board of Law Examiners says:

" 'Even that, we think, demands too much. With Massachusetts, for instance, and other states having no education requirements for admission to the bar and New York laboring for twenty-seven years to reach the high school preliminary educational requirements, how can we expect public opinion in many of the states at once and without preparation to sustain the establishment of a high school standard where no educational test has ever existed?

" 'New York has one of the best secondary school systems in the world, with either a high school or a registered academy or the means of obtaining a high school education within the reach of every boy in the State, yet New York began with a simple educational requirement in the premises in 1881, and did not reach the present high school standard until 1908.

" 'There are many states in which it is practically impossible or very difficult to obtain a high school education, and for that reason it would not only be unfair but contrary to public opinion and impracticable to exclude all students in such states from admission to the bar. It would be better to make haste slowly and for those interested in raising the standards to ask primarily that all states which have no educational requirements for admission to the bar to establish a simple and easily reached standard as a beginning, in the hope that they will ultimately reach the high school requirement, and that those which have less than a high school requirement should move speedily toward adopting it.'

"Commenting on the third resolution the State Board of Law Examiners says:

" 'Theoretically this resolution is right, but we do not think that all candidates for admission to the bar should be required to have an education equivalent to at least two years of a college course, that is, two years beyond high school. There is a practical side to this proposition as well as a theoretical one. * * The proposition to exclude from the bar all the bright and ambitious young men whose environment will not permit them to get beyond high school or to go to college may be idealistic, but if it is, it is also impracticable. A high school education is practically sufficient and sufficiently prohibitory.' "

The situation is still further complicated by the reluctance of many educators to unduly prolong the age at which the young lawyer may establish himself. For instance, Professor H. E. Armstrong, a member of the Mosely Educational Commission sent from England to the United States in 1903, says (U. S. Commissioner of Education Report for 1904, p. 1599):

"A course of study prolonged to an age bordering on thirty rather than twenty implies a most serious limitation on the period during which the individual exercises independence; it casts an improper burden on parents, and it postpones the age of marriage unduly."

Governor Baldwin of Connecticut has taken a similar view and in an article written some years ago while a professor at Yale Law School he said (U. S. Commissioner of Education Report, 1904, p. 1686):

"What is the age at which a student who has decided upon what is to be the occupation of his life should enter upon the special preparation for it?

"It is clear that such a decision can not reasonably be made or recognized until he has at least neared the stage of manhood. Nor should the door of professional education be opened to anyone who has not received so much of sec-

ondary education as is necessary to equip him for the common duties of an American citizen. The man must be shaped before the lawyer.

"Most law teachers will probably agree that the study of law is best begun by the ordinary man at the age of twenty or twenty-one. If he undertakes it earlier he is apt to be found lacking in mental discipline and general information. If he undertakes it later he is apt to feel it irksome to learn the elements and grammar of a new science, which is also an art, and to give undue emphasis to that part of it which most resembles whatever may belong to the studies he has last pursued.

"* * A man must begin his legal education at twenty if he would complete it by twenty-three or twenty-four, and to compel him against his will to defer beyond that his entry upon the practice of his profession is to wrong both him and the community. He has been denied the freedom that belongs to manhood. He has been forced to exchange a year of practical experience at the bar for a year of theoretical instruction in studies for which he did not care. The community also has lost a year of service from an educated citizen.

"The time has come when we must confess that our American university system has attempted the impossible. It has aimed at adding to the education furnished at the English university the education furnished at the German university, and at requiring both from all. The American people have been strangely patient under this strain. They are patient no longer. They are glad that those whose life is to be that of a scholar should have these ample opportunities for culture. They are determined that those of their sons who are to live less among books and boys than among men, should begin their life work in time to reap some of its rewards before the flush and joy of youth are past. There should be some chance for a man of twenty-five, although he be devoted to a learned profession, to have a

wife and home. One of our leading medical journals has recently declared that the existing state of things is right, and that young men who enter the professions must recognize the fact that they can not, in many cases, afford to be both educated and married. No educational system which justifies such views can stand. No country which holds them, however great and powerful it may be, can long preserve the strength and purity of its institutions.''

So far, therefore, as preliminary training is concerned, we may safely say that at least in the northern states nothing less than a four-year high school course will be regarded as sufficient; the advisability of gradually advancing this requirement so as to include one or more years of college work must be determined according to the peculiar circumstances of the various sections of the country.

Coming now to the question as to the place of study, we find that some years ago when the law school was on trial, there were many able champions of the law offices as a proper place, but the growing success of the schools, coupled with the ever increasing demands upon the time and energy of competent practitioners has practically settled the question in favor of the schools. On this subject the report of the American Bar Association's Committee on Legal Education for 1907 says (Proceedings A. B. A., 1907, p. 530):

''The Committee on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar in a report which it submitted to this Association more than a quarter of a century ago said: 'There is little, if any, dispute now as to the relative merit of education by means of law schools and that to be got by more practical training or apprenticeship as an attorney's clerk. Without dispargement of more practical advantages, the verdict of the best informed is in favor of the schools.' The changes which have occurred since that report was made have only served to increase the relative advantages which the schools afford when compared with those of an attorney's office.

The schools have been greatly improved, their courses of study have been lengthened, and the conditions governing the admission and graduation of students have been advanced, so that the education which they afford is in all respects much superior to what it was at that time. And during the whole of this period the advantages which the offices afford have been growing less and less owing to the changed conditions under which the business of the lawyer's office is now conducted.

"In the former days a student in an office hoped to acquire practical knowledge by copying papers and performing clerical duties. But this, which has been regarded as the one good and useful element in the old system, has practically disappeared. The truth is that in the office of a busy and successful lawyer of today the student copies nothing and sees nothing. The professional stenographer and typewriter does the work from which the student in the former years derived his chief advantage. And so it has come to pass, as Mr. Justice Finch has said, that, 'The flying symbols and click of the keys have distanced the slow travel of his pen, and he sits outside of the business tide ebbing and flowing around him like some solitary on the sands, tired of the book that has grown dull.' The student in an office is today little better than an errand boy. His study of the books is desultory and quite unsystematic. Today he reads fifteen pages, tomorrow none, and the day after one hundred. He tries to read carefully and conscientiously, but there is no one to question him in what he reads, and he forgets in one week what he read the week before. Much of what he reads he does not understand and the explanation which he would be glad to have, the busy lawyer has no time to give and the student no opportunity to ask. The fund of information which he thus acquires and really makes his own under such adverse conditions is small. As to the training of his intellect, the development of his thinking and reasoning powers, there is apt to be none at all.

"The advantages which the schools afford are, on the other hand, readily apparent. In the law school the student is taught to regard the law as a whole, and to consider the relation of one part to another. He obtains an acquaintance with general principles and acquires the habit of analyzing and defining legal conceptions. He is taught to look upon the law as a series of rules and exceptions and he learns to mark off the exact limits of ascertained principles. The inherent difficulties in the subjects studied are explained to him, and he obtains clear conceptions, and comes to understand how important it is that his knowledge of legal principles should be accurate and precise. He not only becomes familiar with leading cases, but he is taught how to discriminate and reason. The daily examinations by the instructors in the presence of rival students not only make him careful and thoughtful in his reading, thereby fixing the principles more firmly in his mind, but they arouse within him a generous emulation which inspires him to the best of which he is capable. He forms habits of systematic study which are invaluable to him.

"The knowledge which the student acquires in an office when contrasted with that which he obtains in the school is fragmentary in the extreme, and the system of studying in an office when contrasted with the system of law school instruction is wasteful both of time and labor. Years ago Chief Justice Waite wrote: 'The time has gone by when an eminent lawyer, in full practice, can take a class of students into his office and become their teacher. Once that was practicable, but it is not now. The consequence is that law schools are now a necessity.' If law schools were a necessity in his day they are still more so in our day. And if the schools are a necessity it is because of the fact that the law offices do not afford an adequate and sufficient preparation for those who seek admission to the ranks of the profession."

Speaking along these same lines, the United States

Commissioner of Education, in his report for 1909, p. 772, says:

"The object of the student is not simply to acquire a fund of information regarding legal questions, but to train himself to think, reason, and express himself with force and with accuracy in his application of the law. In the methods of instruction in a great majority of the law schools the text-book system, the case system, and the lecture system are all used, while the quiz in the presence of fellow-students, together with the eager questions and answers which are constantly arising among a large class of young men pursuing the same subject, cannot fail to impress indelibly upon the mind each day's work. The frequent duty of drawing all legal documents, and their criticism in the class room, enable the student to understand the reason for each and teach him to recognize errors in his own and in his adversary's work. The student is enabled to join a coterie, or club, of his fellows whose purpose is the discussion of moot cases and the cultivation of forensic eloquence. The superiority of a well-conducted law school over the method of solitary application usually pursued in an attorney's office can hardly be estimated. The stimulation afforded in class work, together with the constant friction afforded by research among a body of ambitious young men, are powerful incentives to close, analytical study."

In 1870 there were in the United States twenty-eight law schools, having 1,653 students; in 1910 there were 114 schools, with 19,567 students. Speaking of the growth of the schools, the United States Commissioner of Education in his report in 1910 says (p. 1030):

"The increase in the number of law students in the last two decades has been phenomenal. While the number of students in medicine and dentistry has been decreasing, the number in law has been constantly increasing."

But, granting the superiority of the law school over the office, we have still to answer the question: How shall

the schools train the future lawyer? One of the most interesting controversies of recent times among legal educators has waged about the method of instruction, and there have not been wanting ardent champions of the lecture, text and case systems. However, most of the leading law schools now use the case system at least in part, though few of them employ it to the entire exclusion of both the other methods. Dean Langdell of Harvard is generally credited with bringing this system into vogue, and in its development he has been ably seconded by Dean Ames, Professor Williston and numerous other well known workers in this field. Legal educators are practically agreed with Professor Williston, when he says (A. B. A. Proceedings, 1908, p. 781):

"All will agree, I think, that the law school must aim to give a training which will give both power of reasoning in dealing with a new question and also as considerable a stock of positive knowledge as possible. Most lawyers will agree that the first is more important than the second; it has always been recognized that the mastery of the general principles of law and the logical faculty to follow these principles to their legitimate consequences is what gives power to a lawyer, rather than a great store of knowledge of the law on particular points, valuable as such knowledge is."

But not all teachers of law are agreed as to the exact plan which should prevail in imparting instruction even where the case system is used exclusively or in conjunction with other methods. Some schools, for instance, require that all students shall register for all courses except a few comparatively unimportant, highly specialized ones, which are made optional. Other schools make much, if not most of the course, optional, even as to essentials. Professor Huffcut has ably summed up the argument against this elective system as follows (Proceedings A. B. A., 1904, p. 580):

"It seems to me that the elective system, in order to

'VARSITY TEAM FOR SOUTH DAKOTA DEBATE 1911-1912.

John W. Delehant
Francis P. Matthews
Henry Monsky (Alternate)
Philip E. Horan

justify itself in the law school, must show, first, that it familiarizes all students who receive a degree with the fundamental and vital topics of the law, with the chief subject matter of the profession, and second, that it produces not merely general legal discipline, but also technical professional efficiency, not merely the ability to acquire, to weigh and decide, but the ability to do, to act promptly in any emergency, to know and to practice the law. When we observe that under this system a considerable fraction of students have taken their degrees without any study of equity or agency or some other fundamental topic of the law, and that all are free to do so, we cannot but conclude that the elective system does not meet the test of fitting men in the best possible way for the practice of their profession or of assuring the highest possible potential and practical efficiency.''

So far as instruction in the theory of law goes, we may, therefore, dismiss the subject with the remark that the case system, whatever its limitations and difficulties, has come to prevail in most of the leading schools, and in most of them, too, the degree of election allowed is rather meager, the tendency being to require all essential subjects from all students.

PROGRESS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN PHARMACY

*Charles B. Fricke, P. D.

A REVIEW of the last decade in pharmaceutical lines is truly gratifying to the progressive druggist and an inspiration to further efforts for the future development of the profession. A casual comparison of the drug business of today with that of the last century discloses even to the outsider a wonderful change for the better. The results that have already been accomplished suggest to the thinking pharmacist the possibilities of further improvement with rewards both for himself and for the public generally, and spur him on to attack the problems in future development with greater assurance of success.

"The drug business is not what it used to be," is a remark often heard in drug circles. All agree that this is true. The progressive pharmacist knows it because he is one of those who have made it different. His success is the result of improvement. He has foreseen the wants of the public and the demands of the modern physician and has made it his business to meet these wants and demands. The second-class druggist admits that things are not what they used to be, and by imitating his progressive competitor manages to get along. To him the changes made are matters of surprise which he accepts as inevitable and tries to follow. The old-fashioned druggist also complains that there is nothing to the drug business, and sighs because his little old apothecary shop no longer attracts the public. He tries to make the public accept his meagre supply of drugs

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and remedies instead of adapting his business to the demands of modern science.

The modern drug store with its many added side lines differs from the old apothecary shop as much as the big department store differs from the cross-roads grocery. It is improved not only in size and beauty but the improvement goes deeper, beyond the casual observation of the outsider, to the preparing and compounding of the drugs themselves. Behind the prescription case is the greatest field of improvement. Though the line of crude drugs may be smaller, those handled are more reliable and of a more uniform standard, while all drugs and medicines are more dependable. This is due primarily to that monumental work, the United States Pharmacopoeia, which is our standard here and which has also been translated into Spanish, and is used as a standard by many of the Southern Republics. The American pharmacist may well be proud of the United States Pharmacopoeia and of the fact that this country was one of the foremost nations to produce and adopt a national standard. The present revision of the work is second to none of its kind.

The adoption of standards, however, does not imply fixity in the art and science of pharmacy. It is still progressive and each decade calls for revision and improvement in the Pharmacopoeia. For this reason the opportunities for specialization in this field are greater than ever before for the wide-awake and educated pharmacist. All modern business is becoming more and more specialized and the business man who succeeds must be a specialist. The practice of pharmacy offers many opportunities for specialists in its various lines. In fact, there never were so many opportunities for the enterprising, educated pharmacists as there are today and the demand for the graduate pharmacist is daily increasing.

The United States government recognizes graduation from a reputable college of pharmacy as an important

qualification for a great number of lucrative and responsible positions in the civil service and in its army and navy hospitals. Many of the states have passed laws requiring graduation from a recognized college of pharmacy as a prerequisite in applying for registration.

The National Pure Food and Drugs Act and the Pure Food Laws of the several states call for the highest technical knowledge and skill in pharmacy; food analysis, drug analysis, urine analysis, etc., offer fields for the specialist in pharmacy. He who would succeed in these lines has a wonderful start if a graduate in pharmacy. In the laboratories of the manufacturing druggists and chemists there is a constant demand for the trained and educated pharmacist and the field for experiment and advancement is almost unlimited.

These suggestions indicate only a few of the many opportunities before the graduate pharmacist, and there is always a demand as clerks in the retail stores for those graduates who do not pursue their studies into the higher fields of specialization. These clerical positions are being constantly improved to meet the demands of the modern physician and the public, and the opportunities for advancement and remuneration as clerk or proprietor were never greater than they are today.

EDITORIAL.

OUR CHANCE

"The King is dead! Long live the King!" cry the people of the old world to celebrate the passing of one monarch and the coming of another, and so, at the beginning of 1912 we may well exclaim: "The year is dead! Long live the year!"

A twelvemonth ago we stood upon the threshold of 1911, and planned, if we were wise, how we should spend the time vouchsafed us; today, we look back upon the strewed wreck of plans gone awry and resolutions broken, satisfied, if we are wise, with even a little excess of triumph over failure.

"To err is human" the poet sings, and the educational value of mistakes has found brief statement in the Latin proverb: "Errando discimus"—by erring we learn. But do we? Or by erring do we merely sink deeper into the slough of despair only to be overwhelmed with disaster as each new difficulty approaches?

Some one has said that every man is the architect of his own fortune, and so, to a large extent, he is; but it is perhaps more true that we are the architects of our own misfortune,—not that we are always responsible for the unhappy lines in which we are cast, nor that every man enjoys precisely the same chance, but each of us has ample opportunities upon the acceptance or rejection of which success depends. Shakespeare emphasized this fact in his notable lines:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

Unfortunately, all too often, when the flood of opportunity approaches, our bark is not seaworthy, and if we do put out it is in a craft which invites shipwreck. Preparedness for war has been called the surest guaranty of peace, and preparedness for opportunity is the surest guaranty of success. Just now we are all preparing for the warfare which lies beyond the quiet confines of the class room, and upon our present efforts will depend, in large part, our readiness to set sail upon the flood of opportunity when it comes our way.

It behooves us then, however remiss we may have been, to signalize the advent of another year with a determination to do our best, to have courage whatever the odds, and to persevere to the end, convinced that only thus shall we be ready to render a good account of our stewardship when another New Year's Day comes around, and once again we join in the cry—"The year is dead! Long live the year!"

"PLUCKED"

The language of the campus, though sometimes inelegant, is generally expressive. Thus the term "plucked" and its synonym "flunked" tell, in a homely way, of scholastic disaster which, in the commonplace circles of the uninitiated might be unfeelingly dubbed failure, not failure in the hard and fast sense of complete, irretrievable defeat, but rather in the milder form of temporary set-back, momentary reverse, interrupted progress, or, as the gridiron warrior would call it, a delayed pass.

"Flunkers" are various, as Artemus Ward would say. A very few, perhaps, are born that way, some achieve the distinction, and others have it thrust upon them, the genus "flunkers" therefore, like Gaul, being divided into three parts. The first class is unfortunate and ought speedily to apply for admission to an institute for the feeble minded, thus getting into congenial company and relieving the college world of a few "undesirable citizens."

The second class is generally recruited from the ranks of those who disdain direction by anyone, most of all by the faculty, and whose self-sufficiency and smug indifference to outside aid, is equalled only by their depth of ignorance, and length, breadth and thickness of impudence and impertinence. For them the treatment generally prescribed is summed up in the Greek phrase "Know thyself," or quite as well in Burns' stanza:

"O wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,
An' foolish notion."

The third class may be subdivided into two groups, the guilty and the innocent, the former owing their plight to deliberate disregard of opportunity, the latter to circumstances which they have not been able to control. The first group may be found in distressingly regular attendance at dances, parties, theaters, and "functions" without number; the second often includes men who have either not studied properly, for lack of experience, or perhaps have been too much handicapped by duties outside their classes. So far as the first group is concerned, the usual prescription is "more study, less frivolity," and for the second, "more concentration, better methods."

Of the various classes, the one most deserving of assistance is the last group, not only because the students comprising this one often labor under decided handicaps, but more particularly because here is frequently found some of the best "raw material," in those men who, for one reason or another, have been compelled to register late, or who, for lack of suitable bank connections find it necessary to devote rather more of their time than they would wish to the somewhat commonplace task of earning their living while attending school.

The self-supporting student deserves our warmest praise, for he must be a man blessed with a backbone instead

of a mere wishbone, a man in whose blood there is plenty of iron. He is quite likely to prove the bone and sinew of organized society when he has won his sheepskin, and if he finds it physically impossible, while in school, to rank as near the top as he would wish, for lack of sufficient time in which to prepare, neither he nor his instructors should have the least misgiving, for his success is assured. Not infrequently he labors under the additional handicap of insufficient preliminary training, and he may have tarried so long in a bread-winning occupation after leaving school that he finds study more difficult than do his younger competitors who are just from the class-room. However, particularly in the professions, where maturity and judgment and experience count for so much, and where that indefinable something called personality is so large a determining factor, his usefulness to society may be enhanced more by his previous struggle with untoward circumstances than if he had come to his task fresh from the schools.

If then, in his first encounter with the rigorous training of the professional colleges, he finds himself among the lowly, partly because he is not accustomed to study, partly because he has insufficient time, he should not despair, but, like the desperate fighter he has grown to be, he should go at his tasks with redoubled energy, with a new and improved method suggested by his experience, and with a determination which can scarcely fail to win a place in a higher, if not the highest rank. For him there should be no vain regrets, no sentimental patronizing—he is made of the stuff that wins, and though for the moment he has met with a reverse he is not discouraged, for he has often faced defeat before in the stubborn conflict of a busy world committed to the policy that those who are fit should survive.

Give him a fair field and no favor, a chance to renew the struggle strengthened by the knowledge which he has wrung from unwilling experience, and when the victors are counted, his name will be found high upon the list. He

knows the difference between a skirmish and a decisive battle and cannot be stampeded into a retreat; for the moment, he may find his lines pushed back, but he will take advantage of his new position to reconnoiter and plan a new advance which will be crowned with victory. He lives not for the day, like a mere ephemeral polyp, he has not enlisted for one engagement, but until the fight is ended and the war is over. He has not undertaken his task without mature deliberation, or without full knowledge of the sacrifice involved, and he is therefore steeled for the conflict, firm in the conviction that he who would win must endure many campaigns, tramp on many long and weary marches, sustain many burdens if he would win a hero's halo and deserve the victory he craves.

Avaunt then, every suggestion that he turn back, and abandon his toilsome struggle for the deceptive ease of those who do not care, of those without ambition and without ideals, of those who do not fight but only run. He believes with the poet that "Ambition should be made of sterner stuff" and if, in the lull of battle he seeks encouragement from the ancients, he finds it in the old Latin proverb: "Vive quasi cras moriturus; stude quasi semper victurus"—Live as if you were to die tomorrow; study as if you were to live forever.

UNDERGRADUATE.

A NEW YEAR'S REVERIE.

Richard Collins, '13.

In the fire-light's mellow glow
Memories of long ago
Fill the room.
And a scene of former years
In the embers, faint appears
Through the gloom.

There's a cottage, long and low,
And the honeysuckles blow
Round the door.
There's a sound of laughter sweet
And the rush of childish feet
O'er the floor.

It is spring time and the flowers
Seem to fill the waking hours
With perfume.
And the wooing of the breeze
Steals away the apple trees'
Richest bloom.

And the brooklet flows along
Murmuring a soothing song
O'er and o'er;
While the maple bending low
Casts light shadows to and fro
As of yore.

But the logs have dimmed their light,
And the stillness of the night
Creeping near
Makes the scenes from far away
And the thoughts of yesterday
Disappear.

NEWS NOTES.

LAW.

At the recent election of officers of the Omaha Council of the Knights of Columbus, Mr. William A. Schall, '07, was chosen Grand Knight, Professor John A. Bennewitz, Deputy Grand Knight, and Mr. William C. Fraser, '08, Advocate.

Under date of December 11th, Mr. A. S. Downing, First Assistant Commissioner of Education, advised the Creighton College of Law that at a meeting of the Board of Regents held December 7th, the College was registered as an approved school of law.

On December 4th the preliminary try-out, for the 'Varsity debates with the University of South Dakota and Loyola University, was held and from the twenty-one contestants, the following eight men were chosen to compete in the final contest: Messrs. F. P. Matthews, P. E. Horan, C. Flanery, R. T. Coffey, J. W. Delehant, W. W. Hoye, S. L. O'Brien and H. Monsky. The judges at this contest, all graduates of the College of Law, were Mr. Clinton Brome, '08, Mr. William A. Schall, '07, and Henry W. Shackleford, '10.

On December 13th the final contest was held and the following teams chosen: Loyola —Messrs. Hoye, Flanery and Coffey, with Mr. O'Brien as alternate; South Dakota— Messrs. Delehant, Horan and Matthews with Mr. Monsky as alternate. The judges for this debate were Honorable Lee S. Estelle, Mr. J. W. Woodrough of the firm of Greene, Breckenridge, Gurley and Woodrough, and Mr. Amos E. Henely, '09.

The questions chosen for the debates are as follows:

South Dakota—Resolved "That the principle of the recall of judges should be extended so as to apply to all judges except those of the United States Supreme Court."

Loyola—Resolved "That the Right of Suffrage should be granted to women."

The first debate will be held in Omaha sometime between

February 15th and March 15th and the second debate in Chicago between the same dates, the exact date in each instance being fixed by the entertaining team. This year an innovation has been made in the method of preparing for these debates in that the teams will be assisted by men from the Law Department, who will conduct an investigation for the purpose of obtaining facts and figures to be used by the speakers.

On Friday, December 29th, Dean Martin read a paper before the Nebraska State Bar Association at Lincoln on "The Trained Lawyer;" the first half of this paper is printed in this issue.

A recent communication from Mr. Joseph N. Moonan, '11, was accompanied by some newspaper clippings showing he has recently participated in an interesting piece of litigation at Waseca, Minnesota, during the course of which his client, who was charged with grand larceny, proved the unwitting cause of a legal tangle in which the judge before whom his case should have been tried, was removed for prejudice but resisted with physical force the attempt to replace him with another judge, the case eventually being tried before a third judge after the first had fined the second for contempt of court. Eventually the charge against the prisoner was changed from grand larceny to petit larceny and the prisoner pleaded guilty. However the warring judges have taken an appeal to the Supreme Court, and the end is not yet.

Classes were resumed on January 2nd, 1912, with a number of new students in attendance.

The following comparative statement shows the result of the first semester examinations as to class leaders this year and the two proceeding years:

FIRST SEMESTER—1909-10.

Seniors.

Student	Rank	General Average
E. D. O'Sullivan...	1	91.13
A. W. Proctor.....	2	90
Juniors.		
H. C. Robertson...	1	85.59
P. H. McNally.....	2	85.57
Freshmen—Day.		
G. A. Floersch.....	1	89.50
D. J. Burke.....	2	86.67
Freshmen—Night.		
J. T. McGuckin....	1	87
Henry Monsky.....	2	86.80

FIRST SEMESTER—1910-11.

Seniors.

Student	Rank	General Average
H. C. Robertson...	1	88.55
C. B. McCartan....	2	85.99
Juniors.		
D. J. Burke.....	1	87.50
Henry Monsky.....	2	84.14
Freshmen—Day.		
Joseph O. Burger..	1	93.21
Wm. Grodzinsky...	2	91.71
Freshmen—Night.		
J. W. Delehant....	1	96.25
F. W. Matthews...	2	95.33
Sophomore—Night.		
P. E. Horan.....	1	86.50
J. T. McGuckin....	2	85.50

FIRST SEMESTER—1911-12.

Seniors.

Student	Rank	General Average
D. J. Burke.....	1	91.50
Henry Monsky.....	2	89.25
Juniors—Day.		
Joseph O. Burger..	1	92.93
W. Grodzinsky.....	2	92.29
Freshmen—Day.		
T. E. Hannon.....	1	88.80
W. T. More.....	2	88.20
Freshmen—Night.		
C. B. Matthai.....	1	89.80
P. J. Barrett.....	2	86
Sophomore—Night.		
F. P. Matthews....	1	86.25
Frank Johnson....	2	81
Juniors—Night.		
J. T. McGuckin....	1	86.50
P. E. Horan.....	2	82.50

RELATIVE GENERAL AVERAGES OF CLASSES, BASED ON GENERAL AVERAGES OF RESPECTIVE MEMBERS.

1909-10.		
Seniors	1st	77.76
Juniors	2nd	72.03
Freshmen, Night...	3rd	71.02
Freshmen, Day....	4th	70.63
1910-11.		
Freshmen, Night...	1st	82.46
Sophomore, Night..	2nd	76.48
Juniors, Day.....	3rd	76.30
Freshmen, Day.....	4th	75.38
Seniors	5th	75.16
1911-12.		
Seniors	1st	81.16
Juniors, Night.....	2nd	77.75
Freshmen, Day....	3rd	76.37
Juniors, Day.....	4th	74.25
Freshmen, Night...	5th	74.07
Sophomore, Night..	6th	73.34

Julius L. Greer, '10, who was appointed Docket Clerk in the office of County Judge Leslie some time ago, has been retained in that same position by Judge Crawford, who was elected to succeed Judge Leslie as County Judge of Douglas County.

Professor John A. Rine, who is at present City Attorney of Omaha, has announced his candidacy for Commissioner of Omaha under the new commission form of government.

On Wednesday evening, January 2nd, the second of a series of dances was given by the students in the Assembly Hall. The decorations were attractive and a pleasant evening was enjoyed by all who attended.

A despatch from Kearney under date of January 4th contains the information that County Attorney E. B. McDermott, '10, has partly completed the investigation he has been making into the conduct of the County Judge's office, the expert accountant employed by Mr. McDermott having discovered a large shortage. The case is an important one and is attracting considerable attention.

Honorable C. J. Smyth, Associate Dean Emeritus, was elected to the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska State Bar Association at its recent convention in Lincoln, and Professor Alfred G. Ellick was reelected Secretary and Treasurer.

MEDICINE.

A recent letter from Dr. L. B. Bushman, who is studying at Vienna, contains the following:

"I am enjoying work very much and feel quite satisfied so far with results. There are about 150 American doctors here, so you see I am not alone in a strange land.

"I am working in the big eye clinic and manage to see many interesting cases. The material is without limit and I must say that the patients receive excellent attention considering that the hospital is a public institution. The hospital has about 2,500 beds, and takes care of about 6,000 visiting patients every day. A new hospital has lately been completed and I am sure everything has been done to make it up-to-date.

"Most progress in my branch of work has been made on the ear, especially intercranial complications of ear diseases. As far as therapeutics are concerned, I am sorry to say but little has been done. Of course, about all these chaps care about is to make a correct diagnosis, if the patient recovers, well and good, if not, well and good, also."

Dr. Charles F. Crowley, City Gas Commissioner and City Chemist, addressed the Nebraska section of the American Chemical society at Lincoln Saturday evening, December 23rd, on "The Value of a Chemical Engineer to a City."

J. M. Thueringer, '11, interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, Tacoma, Washington, paid a visit to the College during the holidays.

L. F. Lubeley, '10, during his recent visit in Omaha, reported that he is enjoying a lucrative practice in Logan, Montana.

The Freshmen during the second semester take up the study of Embryology under Doctor Langfeld.

The Sophomores have finished the courses in Bacteriology and Hygiene and will during the remaining term spend two afternoons weekly in the physiological laboratory.

The Seniors have taken up the subjects of Surgical Anatomy and Diseases of the Stomach under the direction of Doctors Rich and Schindel respectively.

The sections of the Senior Class spend several hours every Monday evening at the County Hospital in ward walks with Dr. Dunn.

At the State Board Examinations in Montana for the month of October out of the thirty-six applicants, twelve failed. The second highest average was obtained by Leo P. Gaertner, M. D., '11. T. V. Moore, M. D., of the same class was among the highest five.

The laboratory of clinical diagnosis under the direction of Dr. George Stevens, has become a very valuable addition to the Seniors' clinic.

Edward T. Gaule, M. D., '10, reports a lucrative practice in Moorcroft, Wyoming. He replaced E. H. Smith, M. D., '10, who has located in Sheridan.

A new and complete clinical laboratory is being installed in the enlarged St. Joseph's Hospital under the supervision of A. D. Dunn, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine. The latest model X-Ray machine which was placed in the hospital last month is giving exceptional service, especially in operative cases.

DENTISTRY

Dr. A. O. Mumma, '11, opened an office recently in Dorchester, Nebraska.

Dr. Martin, representing the Steele Interchangeable Facing Company, was demonstrating the advantages of the Steele facing amongst the students in the infirmary, the early part of the month.

Omega Chapter of Delta Sigma Delta gave an informal smoker and luncheon Monday evening, January 8th, to a few members of the Freshman and Junior classes. Short speeches were made by Drs. Wallace, Hamilton, Woodbury, Newton and Connelly, which compared favorably with the excellent lunch and fragrant cigars. An enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

F. M. Conlin, M. D., Assistant in Clinical Medicine, spent the Christmas holidays in Chicago with his parents.

At the last meeting of the Republican Valley Medical Association at Alma, Nebraska, Dr. W. L. Sucha, '09, read a paper on "The Evils of Cervical and Perineal Lacerations" and a paper on "Oral Hygiene" was read by Dr. G. M. Boehler, '09.

The following resolutions were passed by the Freshman Class on the death of Mr. John Kelly's father:

Whereas, the Master of Life and Death has seen fit in His Infinite Wisdom, to summon to his eternal rest the soul of the beloved father of our classmate, John Kelly, and whereas, in the passing away of such a dear father, the family of our classmate has been called upon by Almighty God to suffer a sorrow too deep for words; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Freshman Class, extend to the bereaved family of our classmate, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this their hour of grief, trusting that He who sent to them their sorrow will strengthen them to bear it courageously; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our classmate, and that a copy of them be published in the Creighton Chronicle.

WALTER SORENSON,
President.
LORETTA M. WHITE,
Secretary.
EDWARD A. DOYLE,
Treasurer.

Dr. Guy Brown, '10, of Emerson, was a welcome visitor at the Dental Infirmary on December 4th, and reported himself as well pleased with his present location. Dr. Gleeten, '11, of Little Sioux, Iowa, was also a visitor on the same date.

Dr. J. A. Knox, '09, of Long Pine, Nebraska, was another of our recent callers at the Col-

'VARSITY TEAM FOR LOYOLA DEBATE 1911–12

Samuel L. O'Brien (Alternate)
W. Walter Hoye
Charles Flanery
Raymond T. Coffey

lege, as well as Dr. Carl West, '09, of Council Bluffs, both of whom visited the school on December 18th.

Dr. Joseph Vacek, '11, of Peru, Nebraska, paid his first visit to the Dental College, since his graduation, on December 14th. Dr. Vacek has a profitable practice in the College town.

Dr. Henderson, '11, located at Tabor, Iowa, was another pleasant caller at the College on December 8th.

Mr. William Walzem of the Senior Class spent part of the Christmas holidays working at the Good Shepherd Convent, where a dental chair had recently been sent from the College for that purpose. Mr. Walzem put in a number of gold fillings, gold inlays, treatments, cement and amalgam fillings, and reports a good deal of dental work not yet completed.

In a recent communication to the College Dr. Charles Tobiska, '11, located at Crete, Nebraska, announces a lucrative practice which is steadily growing, and as much work as he could take care of since opening his office in that town.

PHARMACY

Mr. Pascal, '09, passed the November State Board Examination, making the highest average in the class.

Mr. Frank Koss, President of the Nebraska State Board of Pharmacy, visited the school on January 6th. Mr. Koss was on his way to Indiana, where he will attend a meeting of the National Association of State Board of Examiners.

Mr. Henry Pex of Elkhorn, Nebraska, visited the school during January.

Mr. Moore, '09, who has been located at Pocatello, Idaho, was a visitor at the school during the holidays.

Professor Frank Wormley, who until last September was connected with the Pharmacy Department of Creighton University, has returned to Omaha where he expects to remain a few months. Mr. Wormley intends to open a drug store next spring in Iowa.

Mr. Fogarty, '11, was a visitor at the College during the holidays. Mr. Fogarty is now located at Lusk, Wyoming.

Mr. Harry Reardon, '11, has opened a new drug store at Alliance, Nebraska.

Mr. Charles Baisch, '11, was one of the two successful candidates who appeared before the Washington State Board of Pharmacy for registration.

Mr. Bruno Hanson, '11, of Tilden, Nebraska, was a visitor at the school early in January.

Mr. Hugh McGuire, '11, was recently married in Lewiston, Idaho.

Mr. Claude Ralya, '11, is now located at Falls City, Nebraska.

ARTS

On Wednesday evening, December 27th, the University Glee club gave a concert at St. Joseph, Missouri, an account of which published in the St. Joseph News-Press of December 28th, is as follows:

"Creighton University Glee club's concert last night at the Tootle theater was noteworthy for a feature hitherto not distinguished in concerts of the sort that have come this way. There was an utter absence of the "Bingo Was His Name" class of music, and the Omaha boys instead were heard in an ambitious program that at once reflected great credit upon themselves and the ability of their leader, R. T. Kersey. The club numbers and other features made the evening one of the most pleasant, musically that has been offered lately in St. Joseph.

"Frederick C. Freemantel, tenor; Harry V. Burkley, baritone, and Joseph Gill, a 14-year-old violinist, appeared frequently on the program and helped to make it a success. Master Gill's first number was Sarasate's "Ziegeunerweisen," an arrangement of gypsy melodies. He was compelled to return, and gave Dvorak's 'Humoresque.' When the boy appeared in the second part of the program to play again, he was greeted with general applause, and his number, Hauser's 'Hungarian Rhapsody,' was followed by two others, Drdla's 'Poeme' and Fritz Kreisler's 'Schoen Rosmarin.' The 'Poeme' is a dainty morsel and showed especially well young Gill's felicity in lighter compositions, as did the Kreisler number, which Mischa Elman has been giving with great success this season. But Master Gill acquitted himself no less creditably in the other and heavier numbers. Musicians in the audience agreed that the boy's art is extremely well founded and that his future is highly promising.

"Mr. Freemantel amplified his part to fill the vacancies caused by the indisposition of Mrs. L. O. Weakley, contralto, giving altogether, 'La Donna e Mobile,' from 'Rigoletto;' 'Four-Leaf Clover,' not the Dr. Nixon L. Stone composition of the same name, however, and Buzza-Peccia's 'Lolita.' The audience greeted him warmly for the opera number, and his reception was scarcely less cordial after 'Lolita,' a melodious composition that accorded well with the program's general tone. Mr. Burkley's principal solo number was 'A Song of Thanksgiving,' by Allitsen, which he gave pleasingly. He and Mr. Freemantel also were heard in solos during 'Toreador, Hola,' by Page-Trotere, in which they appeared as members of the alumni double quartet, the other members being T. J. McShane, T. C. Swift, L. F. Hemenway, C. J. McGrath, J. G. Jamison and R. T. Kersey.

"Of the club numbers, Nevin-Trotere's 'A Night in Spain,' 'There's Nothing Like a Freshening Breeze,' by Randegger, and Bullard's 'Winter Song,' probably gave the audience the greatest enjoyment. The club is well balanced and its tones blend pleasingly. Jean Duffield lent invaluable service as accompanist. All in all, the concert was most satisfactory and the audience gave unstinted evidences of appreciation and encouragement to the fine looking body of young men who made up the ensemble, and to the special features as well.

"The theatre was well filled. University pennants and flags decorated the boxes. Joseph C. Manning, a former resident of St. Joseph, is a member of the club.

"Mrs. James McCord was the hostess at a box party. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. McGonigle, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. McCord and Mrs. George McCord of Denver. Mr. William Bartlett gave a box party which included Misses Mildred Walker, Jean Dale Marshall, Louise Kemper, Helen Sweeney, Katherine Davis, Margaret Bartlett; Messrs. Charles Hampton of Omaha, Brittain Walker, Gerard Wiehl, C. C. Burnes, Eugene Shoecraft, Jarrot McCord, Earl Zimmerman and Mr. Bartlett. Mrs. William Bartlett chaperoned the party and after the concert a supper was served at the Hotel Robidoux.

"Miss Margaret Powell, Miss Ruth Hammer of Omaha, Miss Margaret Mitchell; Messrs. Albert Bartlett, Walter Stewart

and Harold Pritchett of Omaha, occupied the Tootle box.''

After the concert a reception was tendered the Club at the Hotel Robidoux, at which light refreshments were served and an impromptu program was given by the Club.

The singers returned to Omaha on Thursday afternoon, December 28th, in their special car, well satisfied with their first venture away from home.

The program for the concert, printed in a neat booklet containing exterior views of the various University buildings, was as follows:

PART I.

Alma Mater Song.....
..... Hamilton-Kreutzer
The Club.

The words of Charles W. Hamilton, Jr., '13:

Hail Creighton, give thee praise,
A toast! Your glasses raise.
We'll toast our Alma Mater dear,
May glory crown each passing year.
They rally, rally ye with voices clear.
Come light the festal blaze
To honor those who go.
O, may their lives be ever bright,
Nor lack of laughter or of love,
Nor aught of trouble know.
Where'er they go
Thy fame shall grow;
Let them sing Creighton's praise—
Oh, Blue and White,
Oh, Alma Mater fair!
Our colors toss in air!
Hail Creighton, give thee praise,
Drink we, "To endless days!"

A Song of Thanksgiving....
..... Allitzen
Mr. Harry V. Burkley, '81.

Ziegunerweisen-Gypsy Melodies .....Sarasate
Master Joseph Gill.

A Night in Spain (Leonore)
..... Nevin-Trotere
The Club.

Aria, "Una Voce Poco Fa"..
..... Rossini
Mrs. L. O. Weakley.

There's Nothing Like a Fresh'ning Breeze.....
..... Randegger
The Club.

PART II.

"Toreador, Hola!".....
..... Page-Trotere
The Alumni,
F. C. Freemantel, T. J. McShane, H. V. Burkley, T. C. Swift, L. F. Hemenway, C. J. McGrath, J. G. Jamieson, R. T. Kersey.

(a) Poor Ned.....
(b) April and November...
Mr. A. A. Hoffman and the Club.

Lolita .....Buzzi-Peccia
Mr. Frederic C. Freemantel.

Hungarian Rhapsody...Hauser
Master Joseph Gill.

(a) Jean .....Burleigh
(b) Love's Dawning..Burleigh
Mrs. L. O. Weakley.

(a) Lullaby .....Brahms
(b) Winter Song.....Bullard
The Club.

Following are the patrons:

Rt. Rev. M. F. Burke,

Mr. and Mrs. H. Bartlett,

Mrs. William Bartlett,
Mrs. Charles R. Berry,
Dr. L. C. Bauman,
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Buddy,
Mr. James N. Burnes,
Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Brown,
Mr. J. J. Cain,
Mayor and Mrs. A. P. Clayton,
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Comstock,
Mr. M. J. Conway,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Corby,
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Curtin,
Mr. and Mrs. John Donovan,
Mr. W. X. Donovan,
Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Doyle,
Mr. C. F. Enright,
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Fairleigh, Jr.,
Mrs. James McCord,
Mr. and Mrs. S. S. McCord,
Mr. and Mrs. J. I. McDonald,
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McDonald,
Mr. and Mrs. John A. McGee,
Mrs. J. D. McNeely,
Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Marshall,
Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Morris,
Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Motter,
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Nolan,
Mrs. M. S. Norman,
Mr. J. B. O'Brien,
Mr. and Mrs. F. C. O'Donoghue,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Parker, Jr.,
Mrs. Bernard Patton,
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Powell,
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Rutt,
Judge and Mrs. T. F. Ryan,
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Schneider,
Mr. J. J. Flynn,
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Furness,
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fulkerson,
Mr. and Mrs. James Garth,
Mrs. Edward Samuel Garner,
Mr. L. C. Hamilton,
Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Holland,
Mr. and Mrs. John Horigan,
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. James,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Krug, Jr.,
Mr. M. J. Lawlor,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCord,
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sheridan,
Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Sheridan,
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Shoup,
Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Slattery,
Judge and Mrs. O. M. Spencer,
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Steinacker,
Mr. and Mrs. Milton Tootle,
Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Vant,
Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Wallace,
Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Weakley,
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wheeler,
Mrs. W. M. Wyeth,
Mr. and Mrs. Huston Wyeth.

The members of the Club are:

Tenors—

J. LeRoy Gilbert,
Frank Prucha,
Louis F. Waldman,
L. F. Hemenway,

Thomas J. McShane,
Carl R. Malm,
J. J. O'Neil,
B. A. Brungardt,
E. Emmett MacMahon,
Ray T. Byrne,
Glen H. Fritz,
A. A. Hoffmann,
J. Gerald McVeigh,
Audley J. Munsil,
Claude R. Laird,
Joseph C. Manning,
C. A. Wells,
R. W. Hoggatt.

Basses—
Carl J. Aldrich,
J. C. Follman,
F. C. Hawes,
P. C. Harrington,
W. T. Loomis,
C. E. Hoffman,
R. T. Kersey,
L. H. Linz,
J. J. Ormsby,
J. S. Norris,
Bernard Smythe,
W. W. Waters,
Arthur Rosenblum,
G. V. Rademacher,
L. E. Meyers,
G. A. Keyser,
R. E. Solomon,
J. M. Vitamous,
Paul Tobin.

The officers are:

Harry V. Burkley, '81, President.

Charles D. Beaton, '92, Vice-President.

T. J. McShane, '99, Vice-President.

Louis C. Nash, '02, Vice-President.

Walter A. Loomis, Law, '12, Vice-President.

R. T. Kersey, Leader.

Raphael N. Hamilton, '13, Manager.

Arthur Rosenblum, Librarian.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Governors:

H. V. Burkley, Chairman,
C. D. Beaton,
R. N. Hamilton,
A. A. Hoffmann,
G. A. Keyser,
W. T. Loomis,
T. J. McShane,
L. C. Nash,
J. S. Norris.

The December Assembly was held in the Creighton University Auditorium on Thursday morning, December 21st. An entertaining program, consisting of recitations by Carlisle Lentz and Gerald La Violette and three musical numbers by the University Glee Club, was followed by the reading of the results of the December examinations.

The Honor List for the College Classes was:

Sophomore Class: Highest Honors, Omer Sullivan.

Freshman Class: Highest Honors, Louis Kennedy.

The Honor List for the High School:

Fourth High, Div. A: Highest Honors, Louis Bruckner.

Fourth High, Div. B: Highest Honors, Raymond O'Donnell.

Third High, Div. A: Highest Honors, Norman Bourke.

Third High, Div. B: Highest Honors, Cecil McMahon.

Second High, Div. A: Highest Honors, Daniel F. Reifenrath.

Second High, Div. B: Highest Honors, Charles Bongardt.

Second High, Div. C: Highest Honors, Thomas Mostyn.

Special Class: Highest Honors, William Kelly.

First High, Div. A: Highest Honors, Edmund Carvill.

First High, Div. B: Highest Honors, Marshall O'Neil.

First High, Div. C: Highest Honors, Vincent Burkhard.

After the announcement of the results of the examinations, the President made a short address, complimenting the student body on its good work.

The Christmas Recess began at noon Thursday, December 21st, and lasted until Thursday morning, January 4th.

Professor Rigge spent the holidays at Washington, D. C., where the National Scientific Congress was in session.

The Preliminary Oratorical Contest was held in the Arts Assembly Hall on Saturday, December 16th. The five successful contestants who will take part in the Contest for the Oratorical Medal of the Arts Department are: Omer Sullivan, Preston McAvoy, Louis Kavanaugh, Raphael Hamilton and Paul Harrington. The winner of first place in the College Contest will represent the University in the Nebraska State Oratorical Contest and the winner of second place will represent the University in the Nebraska Intercollegiate Peace Oratorical Contest.

SCIENCE

Mr. George W. Craig, City Engineer, together with Professor Crowley and seven others, issued a call to all whom they thought would be interested, to meet at a dinner at 6:30 p. m. on December 1st at the University Club, Barker Block, in order to found an Engineers' and Architects' Club. There were seventy-eight present, and all were mutually astonished to find their number so great. Various men of other professions, who had been invited were also present, amongst whom were Professor

Rigge and Doctor Langfeld of the Creighton University. As all were unanimous in favor of starting such a club, a committee of ten, with Professor Rigge as one of them, was elected to draw up a constitution and submit it at the next dinner in about a month.

The Physical Department has purchased a one-horse power electric motor from St. John's Church. This motor was formerly used to blow the organ, but as it was a single-phase and did not have a sufficiently powerful torque, there were frequent short-circuits, the repairs of which cost about three times the price of the motor. These injuries were scarcely avoidable on that type of motor because it was coupled directly to the fan, and there was no other current available at the time it was bought. A year ago, however, a three-phase was installed which has never given any trouble.

The Physical Department purchased the old motor at a great reduction and has had it thoroughly repaired. It expects no difficulty in its use, because the motor will always be allowed to get up speed before the load is thrown on. It will be used for a centrifugal blower, a lathe and other work for which the existing induction motors are too weak. Its portability and the fact that it uses the ordinary lighting current, made it a long-desired convenience and necessity.

ALUMNI

Mr. Dan B. Butler, '99, has filed for Commissioner of Omaha under the new form of government.

Early in the month Mr. Frank B. Furay, '93, outgoing Treasurer of Douglas County and the City of Omaha, turned over the office to his successor, Mr. Ure, the transfer involving funds amounting to more than $2,500,000.

Reverend P. C. Gannon, '98, was called to Chicago the second week in January on account of the death of a cousin.

Mr. James E. Woodard, Arts, '03, of Roundup, Montana, spent the holidays in Omaha with his parents.

Mr. W. T. O'Hanlon, Arts, '98, who is engaged in railroad work in Canada, came to Omaha for the holidays and will remain until some time in February.

Dean's Office, Creighton College of Law.

Mr. Felix J. McShane, '00, was duly inducted into office as Sheriff of Douglas County on January 4th and was the recipient of numerous congratulations and floral tributes. Mr. McShane's victory during the fall elections was noticeable because in addition to this being his first political race, he alone was successful on the democratic ticket.

Honorable C. J. Smyth was elected a member of the Executive Board at the recent meeting of the University Club of Omaha.

Considerable enthusiasm is being shown by the local alumni on account of the Glee Club concert which will be given at the Boyd Theatre in February. The concert last year was an unqualified success, but the alumni are determined to make this year's affair even more successful. The Club, fresh from its splendid concert at St. Joseph, will be assisted by Miss Mary Munchoff, Mr. F. C. Freemantel and Mrs. Crofoot, all of whom are well known hereabouts. Omaha has recently been visited by the Harvard and Oberlin Glee Clubs, and the alumni mean to make of the 'Varsity concert such a decided success, that lovers of music hereabouts will feel they are not altogether without local representation in this special field of endeavor.

ENROLLMENT

The University enrollment, with the additions made at the beginning of the second semester, is as follows:

High School	345
Arts and Sciences	90
Law	125
Medicine	194
Dentistry	82
Pharmacy	130
Total	966